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CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY:

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Rebeing duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1906, all it regular editions, was as per schedule below; Copies 1 Date.

Armen,		AND I	1.000 mm.
1	21,170 17		117,800
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3	15,550 19		114,384
4 (Sunday) 1	19,230 20	************	115,110
5	14,460 21		116,510
6			114,870
71	15,750 23		115,840
8	14,520 24	************	117,310
9	15,670 25	(Sunday)	119,010
10	17,130 26		115,700
11 (Sunday) 1	18,440 27		114,970
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Net number distributed..... Average daily distribution...... 113,26 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

GOOD NEW TIMES.

These are promising days for St. Louis and Missouri. With good government in St. Louis, prosperity and the development of a fine civic pride, the city is rising to its opportunities and preparing for a transformation. With its bonded debt wiped out the State begins to look about for extending improvements everywhere in public work.

What St. Louis must first do in order to go for ward as a municipality is to issue bonds, as authorized, and make the important public improvements that have been planned and have long been necessary. After that the Charter must be reconstructed and the system of municipal government established on a more practical and modern basis.

Of course, good government would not be a positive certainty, no matter how good or nearly perfect the Charter might be. Good men will be needed in office at all times; otherwise affairs will not move along to the satisfaction of the public. Taken together, however, competent, reliable officials and a strong organic law are a combination that would assuredly encourage and maintain progress.

Mayor Wells, Comptroller Player and City Counselor Bates show that they have full appreciation of the city's greatest needs. In their opinion the bond issue is a most important progressive step. For this reason they are arranging to correct legal defects so as to be ready to make the sale at the earliest date and have the public work started.

St. Louis needs some new public buildings, sewer improvements, viaducts and other improvements; including additions and alterations to some of the buildings. What it needs most are the public buildings. especially the eleemosynary institutions. This work cannot be carried on without funds, and if it is not finished St. Louis will make slow headway.

Whatever method may be agreed upon by these officials toward legalizing the bond issue should be approved speedily. They are working for the best interests of St. Louis, realizing that some advancement will bring about further advancement and that no advancement means decline. The bond matter must be settled rightly and soon.

AMERICAN SEA POWER.

One of the inevitable results of the Venezuelan crisis a situation of actual hostilities on the danger line of the Monroe Doctrine-is that of an increase of the American Navy to the strength demanded by this country's rank and the principles and interests

which its Government must defend. This effect of the present disturbing situation is already becoming apparent. In the lower branch of the National Congress a bill has just been introduced by Representative Dayton of West Virginia calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to lay before Congress at once the views and recommendations of the General Board and the representatives of the Naval War College in reference to a policy of naval increase. This is the first time such action has ever been taken in Congress and indicates how strong is the sentiment in favor of an adequate development

of American sea power. There is no reason to doubt that the Senate is similarly alive to the teaching of the Venezuelan complication. At this stage of our growth as a potent factor in world-influence the necessity for the possession of a navy equal to that of a first-class European Government is too plain to be ignored. The causes which have led to the introduction of the Dayton bill in the House, and to the presentation of a naval-increase resolution in the Massachusetts State Legislature, must logically have prevailed to create a corresponding sentiment in the minds of Senators. No sane American can fall to perceive the folly of this Government's attempting to maintain its dignity and protect its rights in future with a navy so inadequate as to offer a continual tempta-

tion to aggressive rivals. If, happily, the present crisis is passed without

Monroe Doctrine discredited by force and the claim for these responsibilities. maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is almost beyond doubting. The first necessity of the situation is a navy sufficient to enforce respect.

STUDY GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In a well-considered editorial the Chicago Inter-Ocean reviews the civic efforts of St. Louis, especially in the aspect of orderly preparation for the World's Fair period. Of the municipal administration's work this Chleago Republican paper speaks in a tone of liberal appreciation. It says:

We have it on the authority of The Republic that since his installation Mayor Wells has presented to the neople of St Louis a true object lesson in the best form of good government. Mayor Wells is a Democrat and The Republic is a Demo cratic newspaper. Nevertheless the Mayor is now striving to bring certain Democratic City Hall officials to account for various irregularities, and The Republic approves of his course. So that we may as sume that considerations of partisanship do not enter as largely as considerations of civic pride into its general and generous

commendation of the chief magistrate.
The Republic assures the Inter-Ocean and Chiengo in general that what it has said of the Wells administration has been based on facts admitted by all shades of political belief in St. Louis.

The time has passed when a newspaper can find a good reason for defending bad municipal government lest a party organization suffer.

It is the business of a party organization to furnish good government. If it does not, then teach the leaders the lesson of duty-turn them out that they may realize their sins and repent.

From this time forward The Republic predicts that principle will be the guide of every newspaper the editorial policy of which has any weight in its community.

Nor does the principle affect sincere faith in government ernment by party organization. Such faith cannot be sincere unless it counts the obligations of a party as the essential ground of a voter's attachment to party. A political party must, in its leadership, be capable of good government or deserving of defeat A defeat of incapable leadership is a blessing to the party.

There were good officials under Ziegenhein. The Republic was always careful to separate these men from the gangsters who controlled the general course of that administration. It will be just as careful to separate any unworthy officials who call themselves Democrats.

The Inter-Ocean generously accepts The Re public's estimate of Mayor Wells. If to any paper in any city The Republic's recognition of the present Mayor's work has the appearance of partisan exaggeration, that doubting paper is invited to invest 2 cents in a letter of inquiry to any high-minded Republican in St. Louis. Investigation is worth the trouble, because good government is the paramount question in all large cities. When one city achieves a better condition the methods and the men with which the reform is produced should be studied by the newspapers of all other cities.

INVOKE THE COMMUNITY.

The way to catch a criminal is to estea him. The method which will get him soonest is the best and most approved, and that is the modern method now employed by Missouri communities-rising without delay, organizing as communities and hunting for the offenders as they would hunt any other dangerous

Nothing so well demonstrates full and effective capacity for self-government as rising in a body to pursue and capture the violator of law; just as nothing of militarism, and to the monarch who believes in the divine evinces incapacity and impotency like a community's origin of his own power. America seems a land that exstupefaction and lack of active sympathy with the ef forts of law after the commission of crime.

A simple but forceful illustration of the efficiency of common effort is afforded by a township down in Webster County which, in the hot summer months, has its quota of mad dogs. The farms throughout the county are connected by a telephone system. When a dog runs amuck his direction is instantly communicated to the neighborhood by one 'phone signal, and his course is speedily cut short by a broadside of buckshot from a near fence.

Train robbers, bank robbers, horse thieves and highwaymen are not mad dogs, necessarily to be shot, but they are a common peril and their capture demands exerted force of the whole community. The law itself makes every individual a Constable or Sheriff to take criminals-not to punish them; not to kill unless life is threatened by the fugitive in resisting arrest. Organized pursuit of criminals by the community is not mob law, but the law of the land.

Pursuit, either individual or in aid of the Sheriff is a high duty imposed upon citizenshp. The old provision for the posse comitatus remains intact in our modern law. It calls for the united power of the county in aid of the law's officers to prevent crime. Raise the hue and cry in the wake while the trail is

TRUST COMPANY, A MODERN NECESSITY. The attack upon trust companies, made in the form of a bill introduced in the State Senare, must signally fail. The measure is nominally restrictive, seeking to curtail the sphere of companies, but in reality it goes to the very foundation, basis and rea son of their existence.

It proposes to curtail the right to engage in real estate business and to act in a trust capacity in the management of estates of deceased persons. Palpably, to cut off these branches of the companies' activ ity would be to leave them without means to be of use to the community. As well do away with the banker's right to discount paper, the merchant's right to sell goods, the carpenter's to drive nails. If it is proposed to abolish the trust company as a factor in business, then the effort should be made fairly and directly, and discussion should canvass the whole

subject. But the trust company has come to stay; it has clearly proven its usefulness, has become a modern necessity, and to abandon it would be a distinct and deplorable retrogression. As well abandon the thrashing machine and go back to the days when horses trod out wheat; as well demolish the dynamo and

confine ourselves to the use of steam. Trust companies, it is true, interfere with some forms of real estate and law business, but every new facility necessarily interferes with old methods. It is no argument against the modern binder, or header, that it supersedes the old cradle and scythe. That the trust companies handle business in quantity and volume appears to be the chief reason urged against their transacting real estate business and managing the property of dead persons.

As factors in the realty business they have developed a vast number of new enterprises; while the well-managed private firms go on conducting a thriving business

As executors and trustees they specially commend man manufacturer was too enterprising, for, heavily load-themselves to the careful man who would secure to ing his goods with weighing matter, the wearer had to use precipitating a conflict the increase of the American his estate capable, conservative administration. The soap, and even chemicals, to get the dye out of his neck." Navy to a strength sufficiently formidable to compel safeguards and careful provisions with which the law the profoundest European respect should be certain surrounds their management of estates, together with glo-German alliance.

and swift in materialization. There is no great the securities required of them by the State, render Power in Europe that would not rejoice to see the the trust companies safer and fitter than individuals

of this Government to forbid European aggression in | The truism must not be overlooked that there is the Western Hemisphere set aside and invalidated. no compulsion upon the public to deal with the comthe Western Hemisphere set aside and invalidated. no compulsion upon the public to deal with the com-That we shall some time have to fight for the panies. Those who prefer the individual executor or hole somewhere, and there is only one way trustee may freely exercise their option. But the of stopping the leakage-that is, to find out where the hole is and cork it securely mass of such business accumulated in a few years from the inside.

When the resources of a nation are ebb when the resources of a nation are ebb and experience. posed in them by the public.

Distrust, if any exists, of the individual trustee grows not out of a lack of faith in common honesty, but goes rather to his ability to carry out for a lifetime the provisions of a will and to preserve secure and intact the estate. In the memory of every man bow many, many sad instances have there been where trustees, even the most honest ones, have died after a long trusteeship and their own estates have been found insolvent and so hopelessly mixed with the trust property that all has perished in the disentangling, or where estates of dishonest trustees have eaten into and become indebted to trust property. The trust company eliminates these dangers. It meets a long-felt need of society and its usefulness should not be impaired by hasty legislation.

Together with fierce claims of peaceful intentions from all the Powers come frequent bulletins that the baseball war is settled. Though this difficulty never attained the proportions which would warrant its submittal to The Hague it is nevertheless grateful intelligence to mankind that peace prevails here also. Nobody knew just what the ball war was aboutwhether somebody had shelled Pop Anson or seized Comiskey's custom-houses, or fired on the League pennaut. In this respect it resembled most of the wars in history. Peace in the sporting world is an excellent thing. It has long prevailed in pugilistic

Baron Speck von Sternberg makes instant way to our good will by his bland utterances. He is the politest young man who has saluted us for many a day. For the purpose of extending Germany's friendship with us Emperor William has chosen the right man, if talk counts-and it most assuredly does in diplomacy. English born, of an Anglo-Scotch mother and a German father, and having a Kentucky wife, the Baron should be a strong factor for universal peace and friendship.

Sewer Commissioner Hermann desires that the Cabanne sewers be constructed along natural channel courses. The plan is good, provided roofs are put over them. Mr. Hermann should furnish illus trations of sewers, or alleged sewers, that are nuisances and show what improvements are necessary St. Louis people are Missourians and when shown are not tardy in authorizing expenditures.

has reason. Hasn't she witnessed the amicable and unselfish disposition displayed by the Kaiser to Venezuela? That is a good argument in favor of America for Americans.

Colombia appears to be our friend after all. She

The young lady who mastered English in eighteen months and wrote an interesting essay could pessibly make her talents and services valuable to a popular magazine. This is a day of tine literary effort.

A resident of Belleville who advertised for a housekeeper barred the kind that hangs on the garden-gate. In order to promote competition for the situation he might have the gate removed.

RECENT COMMENT.

Germany's View of Us.

February Bookman. So to the German Junker, to the arrogant representative mock by its prosperity and content the basic principles of autocratic rule. So it is, that for many years, the official German view of the United States was one of smoldering dislike. There prevailed, also, among the German oligarch a very low opinion of American military power. The mighty contest which was waged on American soil during the four years of our Civil War made no impression upon the General Staff in Berlin. It was Von Moltke himself of whom a visitor once inquired: "Have you given much attention to the battles of the American war." And he re plied, with an icy stare: "I have no time to waste in study ng the struggles of two armed mobs." So spoke Von Moltke, and so thought all the disciples of that great tac tician. Americans were greatly prosperous. They were good at trading and at slaughtering hogs; but they deserved serious notice only when they made themselves of-

Western Thrift and Prosperity. The World's Work.

The wheat falls now-sometimes; the corn withers oc casionally; the fruit does not always give abundance; but no one sells out or goes back "Bast" on those accounts. The farmers of the valley sell a dozen articles where they once sold one. That is the secret of the West's prosperity. The same condition exists throughout the prairie States It tends to stabilty and contentment. Added, as it is, to the effort to utilize as much raw material as possible on the farm, and to avoid, when able, selling products directly to the dealer without having in some way raised them one step in the scale of value, thus receiving double pay for the labor, it means marked advancement in the managepent of the Western farmer's possessions. It mean simply that the vast territory somewhat vaguely described is "the Middle West" has passed from pioneering and settierhood into the soberer but happier stage of thrift,

Dana's Sound Logic.

Ferbuary Atlantic. They tell a good story of Charles A. Dana-how Dana once summoned a boy reporter and said: "To-morrow you write up the yacht race."

"But," said the lad, "I don't know how, I'm a Ne braskan. I only came here last night, sir, and I haven't so much as seen New York Harbor yet. As for yachts-why, I never saw a yacht in my life." "Just the reason I sent for you, my boy! You'll write

story that people can read; you'll picture the thing; you'll write with enthusiasm because it's all new to you." Sane logic! The poetry of the sea has always been

written by landsmen; it always will be. The barrackroom ballads are best sung by a gentle civilian. The insid of anything is clearest seen by an erstwhile outsider. Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Lodge, writes the American Common wealth, Emerson, not Carlyle, writes English Traits.

The Great White Plague. Popular Science Monthly.

According to the census report of 1900, there were 111,000 deaths from tuberculosis during the year 1900. This does not, however, include the deaths in certain States is which the vital statistics are incomplete or unreliable, and it is probable that there was at least 145,000 victims of the white plague annually within the limits of the United States. The last census return in those States constation of about 21,000,000 people, shows that 12 per cent per cent from pneumonia, 3 per cent from typhold fever and 3 per cent from diphtheria and croup. These figures, indicate to some extent the task which preventive medicine has still to accomplish.

Anglo-German "Harmony." Army and Navy Journal.

Noting the fact that English manufacturers have re ceived orders for 135,000 black silk handkerchiefs for the enlisted men of the British navy, all of those articles to be made and dyed in England, the Hampshire Telegraph describes the transaction as "very gratifying, the more so that it is a direct slap in the face for Germany, who in the past has been entrusted with the supply of this special variety of neckwear worn by the handy man. The Gerseriously out of time with the alleged harmony of the An

MODERN SLAVERY MORE CRUEL THAN THAT OF OLD, BY COUNT LEO TOLSTOL

ing away from the masses of people and are being gathered in the hands of a few hun-dreds or thousands, there is something rad-ically wrong and a remedy must be found. but so far the social economists and law makers of the world have been busy plug-ging only imaginary holes in the tank con-taining the wealth of the people.

That the masses are getting poorer every day is beyond any doubt, but the remedies

proposed to cure this evil have been very inefficient,

inefficient.

Some have thought to find the remedy in labor unions, others have advised to make all capital social property, others again to make all the land social property, and still these and all other remedies have been nothers. ing but patching up of imaginary leaks and nothing has been accomplished.

The leak consists in the power that the armed man exerts over the unarmed, the

usurpation of the compulsory military service, which tears the young men away from As long as we shall have a single armed man with a legalized right to kill, no matter whom, we shall have slavery in the shape of unequal distribution of wealth.

It is the general opinion that money represents wealth, and as wealth is the product of labor, money consequently must repre-sent labor. Every one agrees that money is nothing but an exchange for labor. I make shoes, another person raises grain, still another raises sheep, and to facilitate the exchange of these different forms of labor we have

coined money. This principle, of course is sound and just, but only in the ideal state of society, where violence of any form is excluded. It would be sound and just if we who call ourselves Christians lived up to the true principles of Christianity, if we always gave our neighbor what he has a right to expect, but under the present social conditions we not only do not give our neighbor his just dues, we even take from him what he has, and money does not represent labor, but

As soon as a war breaks out, as soon as one person takes by force what belongs to another, then money is no longer an exchange for labor.

The money that an army levies as a tribmoney that I receive in exchange for the shoes that I have made with my hands. As long as we have owners of slaves, money does not represent work. Women have woven a piece of linen, they

received the money for it, and the money in both cases is the same, but in the one case it represents labor, while in the other t represents force. Thus, that some have had the legal right

to take the money for the work of others has iald the foundation for the unequal dishas faid the foundation for the unequal dis-tribution of wealth; and though we no long-er have actual slavery in its old shape, slav-ery still exists, masquerading under another name, and, if any thing, the wage-slavery of to-day is even worse than the old form, when the slave-owner had an interest, even f a selfish one, in the well-being of his

Money represents work! That is true, but whose work? In our modern society it hardly ever represents the work of the one

who possesses it. It almost invariably represents the work of another person; it represents the per-formed or the future work of some one else. in fact, it represents the obligation to work imposed upon another by main force. Money, in the sense that we use it now,

is a conventional sign that gives the right or rather, the possibility to profit by the work of some one else. In its ideal sense money should not give

this right or possibility if it did not actually represent labor done, and it could be used in this way in a form, but as soon as there is any room for violence—that is, for the possibility of profiting by the work of an-

other without doing any work yourself-money readily lends itself for this purpose. Mnn in modern society sells the products of his past, present and future work for not because money to him is a con venient form of exchange—he would just as readily exchange in the primitive way—but because others demand money from him as sign of work that he is forced to per-

work of his slaves they gave him every-thing; they gave him their past and present work, but they could not mortgage their Now, in modern time, thanks to the cir-

culation of money and credit, it has been made possible to pay for work to be per-formed where violence is legalized, has created a new form of slavery, an impersonal pel a certain number of slaves owned by

him to work, but the owner of money holds the power to compel all who are in need of money to work for him. The wage-slavery, of course, has abolishute of war does not represent its labor, and ed many features of cruelty that were pos-is an entirely different thing from the sible under the old form of slavery, but it money that I receive in exchange for the interest between employer and employe.

I will say nothing as to whether the present situation is necessary for development of humanity. This is a point that I do not

cases it represents force or fraud based on

Money newadays is nothing but money, It has a fixed value and it is considered per-fectly legal and just if those who possess it use it to enjoy themselves, to gratify their own personal desires and to grind others down. It is not considered immoral as the alarant of the

In my youth a certain game of chance was introduced into society. Many became addicted to playing it, many lost everything they had they ruined the happiness of their familles and society. as the slavery of old.

families and ended by committing suicide.
Then the game was forbidden by law and it
is forbidden to-day.
But there is gambling going on to-day on our stock exchanges of a much worse kind. involving the happiness or misery of thou-

sands, and this is allowed all over the civilized world. Suppose I own a certain quantity of stock and I do nothing in this world but to de-tach the coupons attached to the certifi-

cates. There are many who do this and still firmly believe that money represents work.
And still is not this idea absurd? Is it not
sheer foolishness of the worst kind?
How can any intelligent human being harbor such a thought that these coupons rep-

resent work?

resent work?
They do, in fact, represent work, but whose work? Evidently not his who possesses the stock, but his who actually performed the work.
Slavery has been abolished a long time. It has been abolished in Rome, in Ameri-

ca, and even in Russia, but only in word, not in fact. As long as there are people who do not work, while others work for them, not be-cause they like to, but because they have to-as long as this is so we still have sia-

And where us in America, especially, we have men who profit by the toil of millions of their brethren and consider themselves perfectly justified in doing so, there we have

slavery in its very worst form.

Money is slavery; its object and its consequences are the same. Its object is to do
away with the original law that demands that every human being shall work to satis-The man who lives up to this law is the

ideal man, the man as God intended him to be, while the man who satisfies his wishes by profiting by the work of others is no bet-ter than the thief who actually steals the

slavery is for the owner of money and does not represent work.

Women have woven a piece of linen, they have sold it and received the money for it, but there are other women, serfs, who have woven the same kind of goods for their wistake to think money a sign of labor personnel of lines, they have gold it and received the money for it, but there are other women, serfs, who have woven the same kind of goods for their mistake to think money a sign of labor personnel of situation is necessary for development of humanity. This is a point that I do not and a retrogressive movement that will end and a retrogressive movem

How to Succeed in Literature: OPIE READ.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The Chicago girl who stole a horse and carriage in order to emphasize her literary work would make a better war correspondent than a portrayer of the manners and

customs of peace.

In her opinion the writer should not turn back to history, but should make contemporaneous incident,

Byron wanted to know the feelings of one who committed murder, and Miss Viola horse thievery as worse than murder, turn-ed to that desperate expedient to feed the maw of her trasic muse. She wished, she said, to out-Mary Miss

Mary MacLane, whom readers of moment ary literature sensation may perhaps recall.

She burst from the soil last June, was a garish August flower, but in early October was cut down by the frost of obscurity. The fact that she had done nothing to 'enforce' her thought was doubtless re-sponsible for the shortness of her literary ufe.

Upon the telegraph pole near her house she had cast a look of cortempt, and strong in social rebellion she had stood alone and gazed at three tooth brushes until they bristled in resentment, but she had shot at no solitary horsemen, nor had she stolen

even the wheel of a carriage. It was something of an achievement when Montana sand, soul affame, shouting love were constantly spouting.

dittles to Satan; but she was free of all It is said that after the manner of Socrime save that of occasionally tearing phocies he wrote a tragedy and submitted it

Sometimes a thought would strike her and lift her out of the realms of sand, but with perfect safety horses were left tied to the crub oak saplings of the neighborhood. Successful horse stealing might materially increase the revenues of literature. In Paris a rib from under the saddle is looked upon with great favor and recently in Germany a large and hungry array of scientists and philosophers sat down and ate

orty horses. Eaten at the proper time Pegasus might have kept many a poet from starving to death,, and in Miss Larsen's theory there may be something practical as well as adventurous.

It is true that the theft of a fat steer would have displayed the workings of a surer judgment, but too much should not be expected of maidens that are yearning to become famous in letters. Some of the publishers affirm that it requires a sort of side-step to insure a quick

iterary recognition. Tracy sprang into fame without having written a line. It may have been, however, that his powder-burning career in the woods and on the waters of the sound was but a great preliminary to his intended throwing of a mighty literary bolt at the public.

Frank James was a professor of Greek.

was informed that such plays had during many years been a dusty drug on the mar-

He wrote Latin odes and dug into Koptic He wrote Latin odes and ung and rescued a few couplets, but never could dispose of his wares.

But after he had joined his brother Jesse in a number of midnight excursions even the most wayward scratch of his pen became valuable. Young women wanted his

came valuable. Young women wanted his sonnets and dime museum men scuffled for his pencil sketches.

This goes to prove, if, indeed, proof were

needed, that literary ability of itself is not Literature should be made interesting, and if this cannot be done it might be turned into the channels of instruction. Of

ity, may be a raging success, the product of a shady adventure on the part of the writer or of some woman suppos

Puericulture: MAX O'RELL. Women and

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC. The women's righters are so often acused, and justly, too, of trying to disturb the equilibrium of happiness in family life. that they should immediately be praised when they do something likely to estab-

lish it on a firmer bada.

In Paris they have just succeeded in starting, under the best and happiest auspices, schools where girls will be taught how o bring up hables and how to keep house. When it is considered that, out of about a million children which are born annually, over 200,000 die before the age of 5, it calls for the utmost care in the watchfulness and nabits of parents with regard to young

in France that mortality among bables is largest. France is being depopulated, or at least is not increasing her population. Flough children are born, but not enough

are brought to grown-up age. This problem, ever the solution of which our legislators are very anxious, is vital to France. It will not be solved by laws enacted, congresses held and leagues founded. It will be solved by a reform in the manners and habits of the people, by making marriage easier, by marrying for love more often, and by teaching French women that the first duty of a mother is to raise her children herself, and the second to know

how to do it.

This new school, just established in France, will help in the right direction.

The teaching of household duties will also tend to make marriages happler by nabling wives to be more clever and

coromical. If we consider that in England and France, which each has a population of about 40,000,000, only about 100,000 men in each country have an income of more than about 40,000,000, only about 100,000 men in each country have an income of more than \$2,000 a year, it will soon be clear that the great problem of happiness can only be solved by the good management of wives.

Girls will be taught family hygiene, domestic economy and the art of cooking, inluding that of utilizing the remnants of a

previous meal.

They will be taught how to "shop" intelligently; that is to say, to distinguish good materials from shoddy, and thus obtain the worth of their money.

They will, I hope, also be taught how to make a bargain, a talent which I must say is practically inborn in every French wom-an of the middle and lower classes. No woman in the world knows as she does how

Perhaps they will advise her to do what I would advise every visitor to Italy. I take It that you do not speak Italian. Never mind that; three words will serve your pur-When you are in an Italian shop and you ask the price of an article you wish to buy say to the man "Quanto?" (how much?). As soon as he has named it say

to bring down the price of things to what she wants it to be, in Paris especially.

"Fronno" (too much).

Then he will say something else. Just remark, "Mozzo," (half that), and then pay, and you will find that the shopkeeper has still 40 or 50 per cent profit.

When I consider that women's righters, as a rule, complain bitterly of men for being of opinion that the only thing which young girls should think about is to prepare to become one day good wives and mothers. I believe the pare to become one day good wives and mothers, I believe that great credit should be given to them for having had the idea of starting schools where young girls will be taught all the duties of attentive moth-ers and economical wives.

I had the privilege of being present at one lecture on the training of children, and among all the good things which I heard on

which may be of great use:

(1.) Never threaten children with punishments you may not be able or inclined to carry out. Don't let your "yea" mean "nay," nor your "nay" "yea." You must never be fickle or wavering in your dealing with them, but always firm, just and re-liable, though kind and indulgent. Don't punish them, and then regret it, and after-wards fondle them as if to ask for their pardon. If you do, you will run the risk of having your child say to you: "Ah, you see, mamma, you are sorry for what you have done. Instead of scolding me, I think you ought to thank God for giving me to

(2.) Don't make mountains of molehills, or be constantly down upon children for lit-tle breaches of everyday discipline; don't be fidgety and fussy. Never offer them a piece of candy, a bun or an orange as a reward for virtues, or as a bribe to cease being

naughty.

Then came a few pieces of advice of a higher order, and which I thought were sound in their philosophy. Among these I ull the following:

(1.) Do not expect your children to become a joy to you in your old age if you have failed to be a joy to them in their to support you when you are old. You had a fair start of them in life, and you should turned home intoxicated. His wife was so exasperated that she struck was so exasperated that she struck early life and training. Do not expect them very likely have families of their own.
Children are often sadiy thrown back through having to look after parents who, had they taken time by the forelock, would have been able to look after themselves and to have given their children a nudge on-ward into the bargain. For that matter, never have to be grateful to your children. except for the happiness they may procure you by their affection and the successes which they meet with in life, thanks to the education, money, advice and what not which you may have given to them. (2.) Don't let your vanity cheat you into the belief that your children are wonders and exceptional phenomena, and that na-

ture's ordinary rules are not applicable to etained two or three pieces of advice which seemed to me remarkably good, although my ignorance would not have enabled me to them. Young mothers, please lister) Don't squeeze your baby's head. (2.) Never allow your child to go to bed

in a bad temper.

(3.) Never encourage it to gaze into the fire, and never tell it ghost stories, at night (4.) Do not allow a rocking horse before he age of 5.
(5.) Never startle a child by sudden

shrieks or any other noises.

(6.) In fact, quiet and diet will be the making of a child, strong in mind and body. I could fill a whole page of The Sunday Republic with all the good things I heard on the occasion of my visit to that Maybe, one day such schools will be

started in other countries. I recommend this to the women's righters of the United Copyright, 1965, by W. R. Hearst. Great Britali A Remarkable Record.

One of the most talked-of subjects among the early fall buyers is that of the wonder-ful success and remarkable growth of the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company of ful success and remarkable growth of the Roberts. Johnson & Rand Shoe Company of St. Louis. Their large increase in business has compelled them to enlarge their facili-ties by the immediate erection of new fac-tories. An increase of 259,178,56 from De-cember 15 to January 31 is the wonderful gain made by these well-known aboe man-ufacturers over the same period last year.

ine.

"How are we to get a start?" ery cut the honest. Work and wait. Cheapen yourself for a day and you may be obeap forever. All art could be represented by a single monument-Patience.

Hope and ambition do not mean successa. They must have a companion-Work.

Something more than the some good.

The feeling that perhaps some good be done unto others, some burden to some lighter, a cheering word sent to some lighter, a cheering word sent to some Conyright, 1903, by W. R. Hearst. Great Britah

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. From The Republic, February 2, 1875.

John McEnchirn, the inventor of a · violet copying ink, received a handsome testimonial from the St. Louis • Bank Note Company, Levison & & Blythe, J. P. Nangle, C. T. Lee, A. J. and W. B. Price. The souvenir, a

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

McEachirn's achievement. Captain J. V. Reynolds let contracts o for the construction of a new steam-Mrs. Nicholas Johnson, while driv-

ing, was seriously injured by a runsway horse at Broadway and Biddle a street. Burglars entered the residence of Ferdinand Risque at No. 1008 Compton avenue and stole considerable

A well-known citizen of Belleville,
 who had signed the temperance

ecologist, delivered a lecture at the Courthouse upon the science, which he had mastered in a surprising de-

Reports for 1877 showed that St. · Louis's business in tous and coffees had increased more than 30 per cent o in a year. The principal wholesale were Foster & Rockwood, Forbes, Bros. & Co. and White.

Bishop & Co. Nat C. Dryden was acquitted in the case growing out of the shooting of Colonel Ferdinand Meyer. J. B. Carson was appointed gen eral manager of the Hannibal and

 St. Joseph Railroad. General J. Condit Smith, who was Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee under General W. T. Sherman, visited the latter at his res-

idence on Compton avenue. William Wieners, who killed J. M. Lawrence, a bartender, at the Theater Comique, was hanged at the Four Courts.

WILL TEACH MEN TO DANCE. Santa Fe Railroad to Engage In-

structor for Trainmen's

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31.—Sants trainmen are to be taught to dance dancing master will be paid a salary visit all the clubs and reading-rooms company maintains along its line for

company maintains along its line purpose.

S. E. Busser, who is superintend the Santa Fe reading and club ro arrived in the city for the purpose gaging a teacher.

Mr. Busser says the men alres many social diversions at the rooms when off duty, and he dancing teacher's ministrations to a while will add to their social ples.